

STATEMENT "C".

Central Workshop.

As sanctioned by Government			Now proposed to be sanctioned		
Number and Designation	Scale of pay	Cost	Number and Designation	Scale of pay	Cost
Two Assistant Engineers (Mechanical) ...	Rs. 125-25/2-300	Rs. 3,000	One Assistant Engineer (Mechanical) ...	Rs. 250-20-450	Rs. 3,000
One Foreman Mechanic ...	100-10/2-150	1,200	Deputation allowance ...	...	600
One Foundry Mechanic ...	Do	1,200	Conveyance allowance 23 x 12 ...	...	384
Four Assistant Mechanics ...	60-10/2-100	2,880	Two Tractor Foremen ...	100-10/2-150	2,400
Six Fitters ...	40-2-60	2,880	Four Assistant Mechanics ...	60-10/2-100	2,880
Six Fitters ...	30-2-40	2,160	Eight Senior Fitters ...	50-2-60	4,800
Two Store Clerks ...	40-2-50/E.B. 3-80	960	One Carpenter ...	Do	600
One Typist Clerk ...	Do	480	Ten Junior Fitters ...	30-2-40	3,600
Four Peons ...	18-3-22	864	One Tin Smith ...	50-2-60	600
Labour ...	...	10,000	Two Store Clerks ...	40-2-50-E.B. 3-80	960
Total ...	...	25,624	One Typist Clerk ...	Do	480
			Four Peons ...	18-3-22	864
			Four Watchmen (2 Day Watchmen and 2 Night Watchmen) ...	Do	864
			Labour ...	...	1,342
			T.A. to staff ...	...	2,000
			Contingencies ...	...	250
			Total ...	...	25,624

REMARKS.—One Assistant Engineer's post is curtailed and more subordinate staff necessary, has been provided for. Cost is the same as sanctioned before.

ABSTRACT.

	As sanctioned.	As now proposed.	Excess.
I. Tractor Units ...	Rs. 1,33,560	Rs. 4,66,893	Rs. 3,33,333
II. Agricultural Engineer ...	14,544	21,434	6,890
III. Tractor Engineer (3 Sub-Divisions Rs. 33,804)	13,560	...	-13,560
IV. Workshop ...	25,624	25,624	...
Total ...	1,87,288	5,13,951	3,26,663

PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
SECRETARIAT.Reviews the Report on the working of the Civil Supplies
Department for the year 1948-49.

READ—

Letter No. 3600, dated the 7th November 1949, from the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1948-49.

ORDER No. C. 908—C.O. 43-49-2, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 5TH DECEMBER 1949.

Recorded.

The Civil Supplies Department which was abolished from 1st March 1948 owing to the decontrol of Textiles was revived during August 1948, when the control over cloth and yarn was reimposed in the State, in consonance with the policy laid down in this behalf by the Government of India. Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., was posted as Controller of Civil Supplies, in Government Notification No. 1107—C.B. 55-48-2, dated the 23rd August 1948 and he continued to be in charge of the Department till the end of the year under report.

Textiles.—Three agencies, viz., nominees, wholesalers and retail cloth dealers, were instituted for movement of goods from the mills to the consumers, with suitable margins of profits to them. There were 22 nominees, 292 wholesale cloth dealers inclusive of five Co-operative Societies and 9,057 retail cloth dealers and 787 Co-operative Societies dealing in retail cloth business in the State during the year under report. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, allotted on an average 4,700 bales of cloth each month to the State, comprising of 2,025 bales from local mills and the remaining 2,575 bales from mills outside Mysore. The sales of goods released to retailers were hampered to some extent by the imposition of coupon system in the State. As the supply position improved, the system of selling cloth in retail against coupons was suspended from 22nd September 1949. Though there was heavy accumulation of stocks of cloth in the mills, deficiency in saris and dhoties was felt to some extent in the State. To meet this deficiency, arrangements were made from time to time to allow additional quotas of such varieties whenever it was possible out of the stocks available. Though the supply of cloth to consumers was adequate generally, prices ruled high.

Yarn.—With the reimposition of control on yarn, 8 procurers, 36 wholesalers and 374 retailers were appointed to deal in yarn. The total supplies of yarn to the State is 1,600 bales per month. About 1,200 powerlooms are in receipt of yarn supply and 35,000 handlooms are receiving yarn through licensed dealers and Government yarn depots.

On the whole, there has been a universal satisfaction of the working of the Textile Control Orders in the State.

Cotton Control.—The Mysore Cotton Licensing Order, 1949, was promulgated in April 1949. Export of cotton outside the State was allowed only on special permits. Licenses to deal in cotton were issued to about 160 dealers and mills.

Cement.—The two sources of supply of cement to the State are (i) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati; and (ii) The Madukarai Factory, Coimbatore. Under the existing arrangement, the total estimated quantity of supplies works out to 4,300 tons, based on the production programme of 1,800 tons per month from Bhadravati and 2,500 tons per month from the Madukarai Factory.

Due to heavy demand for cement, all applications for indigenous cement for the construction of Cinema houses, Drama Theatres and Hotels are summarily rejected.

The distribution of cement in the State has been decentralised empowering the Amildars, the Sub-Division Officers and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts to sanction cement within their respective jurisdiction to the extent of 5 bags, 20 bags and 100 bags, respectively. All applications exceeding the supply of 100 bags and also all applications of Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore North and South Taluqs are being dealt with by the Controller of Civil Supplies.

Paper.—The undermentioned control orders have been in force in the State. Heavy imports of foreign paper have eased the paper situation in the State:—

- (1) The Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946.
- (2) The Paper Price Control Order, 1946.
- (3) The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944.
- (4) The Paper (Price of Imported Paper) Control Order, 1944.

Typewriters.—Typewriters required for Government Departments were arranged to be got through the Government of India.

Enforcement.—In consonance with the policy of the Government of India in this behalf, two enforcement officers each in charge of five districts were appointed to check and supervise the work of the inspecting staff, and to investigate cases of malpractices and violation of Textile and Cement Control Orders. Besides enforcement work, these two officers were in charge of licensing and allotment work at Headquarters. During the period under report, 146 cases of malpractices were detected as under by the Enforcement Inspecting staff :—

	Cases.
Black-marketing and Profiteering ...	20
Hoarding (Illegal possession and sale) ...	42
Inter-Provincial State smuggling ...	10
Smuggling to territories outside Indian Union ...	1
Miscellaneous cases under control orders ...	73
Total ...	146

General.—The Controller of Civil Supplies toured in the State for 78 days during the year. He visited Bombay in September 1948 to attend the Conference of Textile Commissioners of Provinces and States in March 1949, in connection with the procurement of varieties of cloth needed to the State. He also attended the Textile Conference held at Delhi during April 1949. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, visited the State during January 1949 when several points relating to production, allotment and procurement of cloth to the State were discussed.

The working of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

A. S. KHALEEL,

Public Health, Food & Civil Supplies Secy.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Issues Instructions regarding the playing of the National Anthem.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

ORDER NO. M. 8982-9076—G.M. 24-49-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH DECEMBER 1949.

Government are pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the playing of the Indian National Anthem for guidance :—

"Jana Gana Mana" alone should be recognised as the National Anthem of India, pending a final decision by the Constituent Assembly in the matter. The Indian National Anthem must not be played for more than about 45 seconds or one minute. It should only be played on special occasions and not made to appear too cheap. When it is played, respect should be shown to it by standing without moving about.

It is undesirable for Cinema Houses or Theatres to play it after each performance and this should be definitely discouraged. It should be suggested to Cinema Houses that at the end of the performance the National Flag should be shown on the screen and the anthem should not be played except on special days or on special occasions.

By Order,

K. M. NARASIMHAIA, *Edn. Secy.*

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the Budget Estimates of Irrigation Cess Fund for the year 1949-50.

READ—

Letter No. C. 6 Per. A. 24—48-49, dated 18th May 1949, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the budget estimates under Irrigation Cess Fund for the year 1949-50.

2. U.O. Note No. 2773, dated 14th June 1949, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, furnishing his views in the matter.

3. U.O. Note No. 194—B2, dated 9th August 1949, from the Comptroller on the subject.

ORDER NO. P.W. 4823-37—IRN. 170-48-18, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST DECEMBER 1949.

The opening balance of the fund is a *minus* one to the extent of Rs. 3,13,493. On account of high prices of materials and labour charges, larger expenditure had to be incurred to carry out the urgent and necessary repairs to irrigation works to keep them functioning and the opening balance had therefore been a *minus* one to that extent.

2. A sum of Rs. 3'0 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1949-50 under "23 Irrigation Works" as grant-in-aid to the Irrigation Cess Fund. This amount being inadequate, a further sum of Rs. 3'0 lakhs is made available to the Irrigation Cess Fund by reappropriation of sanctioned grants under "23. Irrigation". Including the sum of Rs. 6'0 lakhs, the receipts during this year are expected to come to Rs. 7,32,486 wiping out the *minus* opening balance of Rs. 3,13,493. The anticipated balance on 1st July 1949 and the receipts during 1949-50 together with those of the previous year are shown in columns 13, 17, 3 and 5 of Annexure I, respectively. The figures in column 17 include a contribution of Rs. 1,01,667 from State Funds for the maintenance of river-fed channels, which sum will be allotted from the provision in the budget for 1949-50 under "23. Irrigation—4. Repairs".

3. The Revenue Commissioner has proposed a programme of works for a total expenditure of Rs. 14,76,844; and the grants applied for by him have been provided with such modifications as are necessary consistent with the present circumstances. The budget estimates as sanctioned will be as shown in column 14 of Annexure II.

4. The Chief Engineer is requested to issue instructions to the local Officers that the expenditure on repairs to irrigation works should be limited to the budget provision and that incomplete works should be brought to a stage of safe level consistent with the allotments, wherever they cannot be completed. It should also be impressed on the Officers that no proposals for fresh works entailing additional grants should be made but a list of such works as need immediate repairs may be caused to be kept ready for submission, when called for, with all the necessary particulars.

5. The closing balance at the end of 1949-50 is Rs. 1,26,741.

6. The details of receipts and expenditure are shown in Annexures I and II.

7. The proposals of the Committee, constituted in G.O. No. P.W. 8751-4—IRN. 12-45-30, dated 11th March 1948, to go into the question of grants needed for the river-fed channels and other irrigation works to enable them to function efficiently, which were due in May 1948, have not been submitted. The Chief Engineer is requested to expedite their submission.

H. V. VISVESVARAYYA, *P.W. Secy.*